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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/651,907	08/30/2000	John Underwood	730301-2013	2355
20999 FROMMER L.	7590 12/26/2007 AWRENCE & HAUG		EXAMINER	
745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL.			CAMPBELL, JOSHUA D	
NEW YORK, I	NY 10151		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
		09/651,907	UNDERWOOD ET AL.				
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
		Joshua D. Campbell	2178				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apports. From Reply	pears on the cover sheet v	rith the correspondence address				
THE - Exte after - If the - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl or period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period are to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a y within the statutory minimum of th will apply and will expire SIX (6) MO a, cause the application to become A	reply be timely filed rty (30) days will be considered timely. NTHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. & 133).				
Status	•						
1) 🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 C	october 2007.					
		action is non-final.					
'=	Since this application is in condition for allowa		ters, prosecution as to the merits is				
·	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1,3-26 and 28-52 is/are pending in th 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1,3-26 and 28-52 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.					
Applicat	ion Papers						
9)[The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10)	The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc	epted or b) Objected to	by the Examiner.				
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the						
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex						
Priority ι	under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
а)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	is have been received. Is have been received in a rity documents have been u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No n received in this National Stage				
Attachmen	t(s)						
	ee of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)				
3) 🔲 Infori	te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) or No(s)/Mail Date		(s)/Mail Date Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

DETAILED ACTION

- 1. This action is responsive to communications: Amendment filed on 10/17/2007.
- 2. Claims 1, 3-26, and 28-52 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 26, 51, and 52 are independent claims. Claims 1, 26, 51, and 52 have been amended. Claims 53 and 54 have been cancelled.
- 3. The rejection of claim 52 under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter has been withdrawn to the amendments presented.
- 4. The rejection of claims 1, 3-26, and 28-52 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement has been withdrawn to the amendments presented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 6. Claims 1, 3-5, 7, 9-16, 18, 20, 22-26, 28-30, 32, 34-41, 43, 45, 47-50, 51, and 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baxter et al. (US Patent Number 6,356,903, filed on December 30, 1998) in view of Barr et al. (hereinafter Barr, US Patent Number 5,742,816, issued on April 21, 1998).

Regarding independent claim 1, Baxter et al. (hereafter referred to as Baxter) discloses a method in which content (dimensions) including formatting components and organizational components are stored in a repository (column 2, lines 1-11 of Baxter).

Baxter discloses a method in which format components, templates which define formats (characteristics), are stored in a repository. The formats define what content is used (subset) and how it is to be formatted (column 4, lines 25-53 of Baxter). Baxter also discloses a method in which a web document is based on a template (column 14, lines 5-28 of Baxter) and it is assembled by a system (description generator) to create a complete set (description) of content, organizational components and form components (column 16, lines 28-37 of Baxter). Baxter discloses that editors may edit any of the content at any time, thus editing the description (column 1, lines 39-42 of Baxter). Baxter discloses external interfaces are provided to handle external components such as externally hosted applications that generate custom content for inclusion in the web site from external repositories (databases) (column 5, line 58-column 6, line 11 of Baxter). Baxter et al. does not disclose that data is stored according to an industry type classification. However, Barr shows that it is notoriously well-known to store data according to classifications (column 1, lines 66-column 2, lines 20 of Barr). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Baxter et al. and Barr because categorized data is easier for a user to search.

Regarding dependent claim 3, Baxter discloses a method in which a template can be used to create more than one finalized web page (description), thus the probability is less than one that it will create the same description using the same template (column 15, line 66-column 16, line 9 of Baxter).

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Regarding dependent claim 4, Baxter discloses a method in which templates are used to create new documents that are different from other documents created based on the template (column 16, lines 1-22 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claim 5, Baxter discloses a method in which a complete set (description) created based on a template is stored in a repository (column 16, lines 38-50 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claim 7, Baxter discloses a method in which templates are used to create new documents that are different from other documents created based on the template (column 16, lines 1-22 of Baxter). Thus, the method is non-deterministic because it allows for more than one possible result.

Regarding dependent claims 9-16, Baxter discloses a method in which content includes raw content (text, graphics, images), organization (layout and navigation), java applications (component applications), colors, and outline (theme) (column 4, lines 25-67, column 14, lines 5-28, and column 16, lines 1-9 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claim 18, Baxter discloses a method in which the finalized document corresponds to a set of content, organization and format (more than two dimensions combined together) (column 16, lines 28-37 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claim 20, Baxter discloses a method in which the definitions set forth by the template use only a portion (subset) of the content (select pictures, certain colors, etc.) available (column 2, lines 1-24 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claim 22, Baxter discloses a method in which the definitions set forth by the template use only a portion (subset) of the content (select pictures, certain colors, etc.) available (column 2, lines 1-24 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claim 23, Baxter discloses a method in which the finalized document corresponds to a set of content, organization and format (more than two dimensions combined together) as defined by the template (column 16, lines 28-37 of Baxter).

Regarding dependent claims 24-25, Baxter discloses a method in which a corporate logo may be applied to a set of templates to designate them for use on a corporate site (specific industry) or templates can be created without a specific logo between them (general industry) (column 12, lines 7-43 of Baxter).

Regarding claims 26, 28-30, 32, 34-41, 43, 45, and 47-50, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 1, 3-5, 7, 9-16, 18, 20, and 22-25. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 1, 3-5, 7, 9-16, 18, 20, 22-25.

Regarding independent claims 51 and 52, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claim 1. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claim 1.

7. Claims 6, 8, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baxter et al. (US Patent Number 6,356,903, filed on December 30, 1998) in view of Barr et al. (hereinafter Barr, US Patent Number 5,742,816, issued on April 21, 1998) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Ryan et al. (US Patent Number 6,421,675, filed on July 15, 1998).

Regarding dependent claim 6-8, Baxter does not disclose a method in which a description is generated randomly or pseudo-randomly. However, Ryan et al. discloses a method in which a results page for a search engine randomly selects applicable results (content) to put into a template for a results page that is generated (column 22, Ryan et al.). Since the random selection is completed by a computation it is by definition also pseudo-random. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used the method of Baxter in combination with the method of Ryan et al. because it gives the opportunity for the less popular content to viewed on the generated web pages.

Regarding dependent claims 31 and 33, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 6 and 8. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 6 and 8

8. Claims 17, 19, 21, 42, 44, and 46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baxter et al. (US Patent Number 6,356,903, filed on December 30, 1998) in view of Barr et al. (hereinafter Barr, US Patent Number 5,742,816, issued on April 21, 1998) as applied to claims 1, 18, 26, and 43 above, and further in view of Hill et al. (US Patent Number 6,023,714, filed on April 24, 1997).

Regarding dependent claim 17, Baxter does not disclose a method in which one of the dimensions is the platform used to access the site. However, Hill et al. (hereafter referred to as Hill) discloses a method in which a web document is generated using a stylesheet (template) in which it is properly formatted and organized based on the system the user is using to view the document (column 2, lines 15-65 of Hill). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Baxter and Hill because it would have allowed more users to properly view the generated document.

Regarding dependent claim 19, Baxter does not disclose the use of a predetermined relationship between at least two characteristics. However, Hill discloses a method in which all the characteristics of the dimensions are share a predetermined relationship with the platform used to access a document in stylesheets in order to properly format the document for all platforms, which dictates other characteristics selected (i.e. format, content, color, etc.) (column 1, lines 15-65 of Hill). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Baxter and Hill because it would have allowed more users to properly view the generated document.

Regarding dependent claim 21, Baxter does not disclose the use of a predetermined relationship between at least two characteristics. However, Hill discloses a method in which all the characteristics of the dimensions are share a predetermined relationship with the platform used to access a document in stylesheets in order to properly format the document for all platforms (column 1, lines 15-65 of Hill). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the methods of Baxter and Hill because it would have allowed more users to properly view the generated document.

Regarding dependent claims 42, 44, and 46, the claims incorporate substantially similar subject matter as claims 17, 19, and 21. Thus, the claims are rejected along the same rationale as claims 17, 19, and 21.

Response to Arguments

9. Applicant's arguments filed 10/17/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the arguments on pages 16-18 regarding the amendments added to the independent claims, the examiner has clarified the rejection to include the newly added limitation and maintains that the claims as presented are properly rejected.

Baxter et al. does not disclose that data is stored according to an industry type classification. Baxter clearly teaches that external interfaces are provided to handle external components such as externally hosted applications that generate custom content for inclusion in the web site from external repositories (databases) (column 5,

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line 58-column 6, line 11 of Baxter). For further evidence of the fact that the component may be "external", the examiner refers to column 4, line 25-column 5, line 22 of Baxter which explains that all of the components are stored separately and can exist separately on different servers/repositories/applications and can be linked directly or via a network. Due to the claims broad terminology (external) it is unclear to the examiner how any differences between the art of record and the claim language exists. Thus, the rejection of the claims has been maintained.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua D. Campbell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4133. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30 AM - 4:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JDC December 17, 2007

STEPHEN HONG SUPERVISCEM PATENT EXAMINER